

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 25th May 1901.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1504. The *Indian Mirror* says Russia is gaining an ascendancy in Persia "so as to become in time the master of the situation." INDIAN MIRROR,
9th May 1901.

When Russia once gains a 'slice of Persia,' she will be at the very gates of Afghanistan. But the Amir has been carefully watching and has made ample preparations against being taken unawares.

1505. The *Indian Mirror* has the following paragraph:— INDIAN MIRROR,
14th May 1901.

"It would appear that the Embassies have set up their own post-offices, and sort their own mails, and ignore the Turkish offices. The Sultan has thrice consecutively demanded the suppression of these foreign post-offices. But the Ambassadors have contemptuously returned the Note from the Porte. We wonder if their Diplomatic Excellencies would have dared act in this insolent manner in London or Berlin or St. Petersburg. If they had, they would have been immediately handed their passports. The Sultan, we imagine, has a shrewd and justifiable suspicion, that the Foreign post-offices are so many secret bureaus of intrigue, threatening the integrity of his kingdom. Conspirators could safely devise murderous plans through the medium of the Foreign post-offices. It remains to be seen, if the Sultan, who has so far displayed extraordinary firmness, will have his way, or let the Ambassadors beard him in his own den."

1506. The following is taken from the *Bengalee*:— BENGALIAN,
15th May 1901.

"If it be true, as is suspected in well-informed quarters, that the action of the Turkish Government in demanding the suppression of the Foreign post-offices, is due to the discovery that the agency of those post-offices has been systematically utilized for the propagation of a revolutionary propaganda, then we are bound to say that Turkey is justified in her obstinacy; and we can only hope that she will continue to stand firm and refuse to give in to the simulated anger of the Foreign representatives. Turkey would not have taken up such an uncompromising attitude, unless she had been convinced of the unlawful use to which those post-offices had been systematically put; and though the Foreign representatives at Constantinople may froth and foam, the sympathies of all disinterested on-lookers will be with Turkey in this matter."

1507. The *Indian Empire* reproduces long extracts from the article of Mr. A. Herbert, published in the *Times*, showing the atrocities perpetrated by the allied army in China and the enormous indemnities demanded by the Powers. INDIAN EMPIRE,
14th May 1901.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1508. *Power and Guardian* has the following paragraph:— POWER AND GUARDIAN,
5th May 1901.

"From Mymensingh comes the report of a strange case in which two chaukidars are alleged to have arrested a man under Act V and under the pretence of taking him to the thana removed him to a sequestered spot where they coolly eased him of a sum of Rs. 20, as if they were but common footpads. A complaint has been lodged to this effect, and after a police enquiry the two so-called guardians of the peace have been sent up for trial. Then we are also assured by the *Charu Mihir* that dacoities and swindling operations are proceeding within the jurisdictions of several thanas unchecked. The earnest attention of the authorities is requested to the state of things."

1509. The following is taken from *Power and Guardian*:— POWER AND GUARDIAN,
12th May 1901.

"One of the most important questions waiting for solution is that of police reform. The inefficiency of the police in every part of the Empire and their venality are household words. Even the Government, much as they desire always to cover the sins of omission and commission on the part of their employés, cannot any longer shut their eyes to the fact that the present system is rotten to the core and

requires thorough overhauling. The question of reforming the Police Department is, we have every reason to believe, under the serious consideration of the authorities. The Inspector-General, evidently under orders of the Local Government, is, if our information is correct, seeking the opinion of some eminent public men; and we may safely expect that something will at last be done to remedy the evil, which has assumed the proportions of a huge public scandal. The sooner that something is done, the better for the good government of the country, the protection of person and property, the purity of the criminal administration, and the prestige of the Government. The time has come when it is simply culpable to neglect the matter, for it affects the most vital interests. Open any district paper and you will be confronted with reports of dacoities, murders, robberies and swindles going undetected, as also of cases of police torture and oppression. It is therefore that we say that the Indian police are not only inefficient, but venal and corrupt."

Continuing its remarks on the subject, the same paper is of opinion that if the work of controlling and supervising the subordinate police were transferred from the shoulders of the good-for-nothings of influential Anglo-Indian families to those of efficient Native officers, the inefficiency of the police would be removed.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
7th May 1901.

1510. Beyond the authoritative declaration made by Lord Curzon at Tinnevely, that the reform of the police was of incalculable moment to the future of the British

administration in this country, the *Indian Empire* remarks that it does not know if the Government of India have taken any steps towards carrying out the project. It notices, however, with satisfaction and approval that Sir A. P. MacDonnell has commenced to reorganise the Police Department in the North-Western Provinces, and that His Honour proposes to raise the pay of Police officers and recruit men from a higher and better educated class. This is in accordance with the views entertained by the *Empire*, and with the recommendations of the Bengal Police Commission "to which up to this date no proper attention has been given." It compares the Police of Bengal with that of any other Province, and finds it is not less oppressive or less inefficient than the others. In fact "it is the same story everywhere—police tortures and police extortion." Judging from the few cases brought against the police, the Government Resolution on the last Police Administration Report stated that the Police were, on the whole, well reported upon. But the *Empire* wishes it to be remembered that the ignorant people of the country would generally prefer to suffer in silence any indignities at the hands of the police to incurring their displeasure by going to law courts. It recalls some cases of torture of last year, and does not think that a particular one to which it refers could have been included in the Administration Report in question, otherwise the Lieutenant-Governor would have passed some scathing remarks on the conduct of the mufassal police. It concludes its article with the Resolution passed at the recent Provincial Conference at Midnapore on the subject of Police reform.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th May 1901.

1511. A correspondent from Ranaghat, writing in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, hopes Mr. Reily, the new District Superintendent, will be able to put down thefts and dacoities which have been unusually frequent in the district.

BENGALKEE,
15th May 1901.

1512. A correspondent, writing to the *Bengalee*, suggests that the public may be curious to know why something like a mixed or rather anomalous Committee has been appointed to enquire into the Noakhali Police Administration. The correspondent does not know why an useless adjunct has been tacked on to hamper Mr. Carter in his work. Mr. Chaudhury has risen to his present position by merit, but are not his personal obligations to the Reilys too great to admit of his freely going into every detail of the proposed enquiry.

"The transfer of Mr. Pennell to the dungeon of Noakhali after his decision in the Chapra case, and the transfer of Mr. Reily to Nadia—one of the prize districts in Bengal—after the disposal of the Noakhali case, at once illustrate the wisdom, the policy, the sober dignity, the dispassionate judgment, and the high statesmanship which govern this country."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1513. The *Hindoo Patriot* calls attention to the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed on a Chinaman in Rangoon for standing in the way of an European

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th May 1901.

artist at the Pagoda and calling him a loafer.

"Harsh sentence," says the *Patriot*, "when there is no reason for it, creates a very indignant feeling in the public mind."

It is hoped that an appeal will be instituted against the decision of the Magistrate.

1514. There are men, says the *Indian Nation*, who are annoyed when a complaint is made about the manner in which justice is sometimes administered in criminal cases where the accused are Europeans. The com-

INDIAN NATION,
13th May 1901.

Administration of criminal justice.

plaint is indeed taken to savour of disloyalty. What is to be said, however, of the action of a Joint-Magistrate who sentenced a man to rigorous imprisonment for accidentally wetting the rug on the knees of a lady, or of the Magistrate of Rangoon who has sentenced a man to six months for talking rudely to a European and calling him a loafer? It is impossible to defend these sentences from the point of view of common sense or fairness.

1515. Referring to the case against Mr. Hoff, of Cawnpore, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, while raising no objection to Mr. Hoff's being let out on bail, asks why the co-accused, who are charged with the same offence, are being kept to "rot in hajat."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th May 1901.

Special privileges of European accused.

"This shows that equality before the law is not always true in this country, and that it is administered in one way in the case of Europeans and in another way in that of the Indians."

Mr. Whyte the accused in the Koderma case) was enlarged on bail while charged with non-bailable offences, because the weather was "hot and unsuitable for an European to be kept in jail. The *Patrika* asks, "Was ever an Indian, charged with the same unbailable offences, enlarged on bail, on similar or other grounds?"

Mr. Whyte's offence was committed in Hazaribagh, and he is being tried in Calcutta. Witnesses had to be imported to Calcutta, where they are starving, and all because the skin of Mr. Whyte is white.

An interpreter has been brought down at the expense of the tax-payers, and the case is to a large extent in the hands of this interpreter.

The jury, with the exception of Mr. Rustomjee, who is not properly a native, are all Europeans.

1516. Referring to the acquittal of the accused in the Koderma case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "Of course the *Sonthals* will grumble, for what they find is that two of their men were shot dead, but the man who killed them was allowed to escape without a scratch on his person. But that is because they are barbarous and are not enlightened enough to appreciate the beauty of the scientific trial to which Mr. Whyte was subjected."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th and 17th May
1901.

The Koderma shooting case.

Then the *Patrika* asks, "How would the accused have fared if he were a native and had killed two Europeans? Would the plea of private defence have enabled him to come out Scot-free?"

It then tries to show that Whyte and his assistants provoked the disturbance and were for a fight from the beginning. They had no right to stop a sacred ceremony, merely because it was a nuisance to them. Then why did Whyte fire with bullets and not with shot, and why did he not do something after the occurrence to try to save the wounded man?

The result of the case has produced a most painful impression in the public mind, and the *Patrika* hopes it will attract the serious attention of Government. These tragedies are bound to recur if Imperial Anglo-Indians are allowed to roam, with loaded guns, in the interior of the country, amongst ignorant people like the *Sonthals*.

1517. The *Bengalee* is "sorry that another case has now been added to the long list of unfortunate cases in which Indians have met with death or serious injury at the hands of Europeans."

BENGALIAN,
16th May 1901.

Ibid.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th May 1901.

1518. The *Indian Mirror* has the following communication on the result of this case:—

The Koderma shooting case.

"We are unwilling to jump to the conclusion, since the European accused has been acquitted by the Jury and discharged by the Judge, that there has been yet another palpable miscarriage of justice. The Jury was composed of four European and one Parsi gentlemen. But whatever their predilections, no blame attaches to their verdict, which was in consonance with the somewhat peculiar summing up of the presiding Judge. There could have been no other verdict, under the circumstances. But whether the Judge's interpretation of the case was justified by the evidence on record, or whether it was perverse, the fact remains that two ignorant Sonthali natives were shot dead by a European, and this European has returned home rejoicing."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th May 1901.

1519. Referring to the sentence passed on the Chinaman who insulted Mr. Middleton, the Artist, in the Pagoda at

The Rangoon Pagoda case.

Rangoon, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "The exemplary sentence, far from tending to establish a cordial feeling, has only widened the gulf between the two communities, and accentuated race bitterness."

BENGALIEE,
18th May 1901.

1520. The *Bengalee* desires to call the attention of the Government to

Crown witnesses.

the hardships endured by Crown witnesses, who, in the opinion of the *Bengalee*, should not be brought down to Calcutta from long distances and made to starve, or obtain prisoners' rations at the rate of 2 annas a day. They should be properly compensated for their loss of work for; while they are taken away from their occupations, their families might be starving.

(c)—Jails.

BENGALIEE,
19th May 1901.

1521. The following paragraph appears in the *Bengalee*:—

Who is to blame?

A correspondent, writing from Monghyr, says that three persons, named Nawab Khan, Karu Khan and Wali Khan, residents of Singhia thana in the district of Monghyr, were convicted by the late Deputy Magistrate under sections 148 and 326, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each. On appeal, the sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur; but the High Court, being moved, ordered the sentence to be reduced in both cases to one year. Notwithstanding the order of the High Court, the men are alleged to have been detained in jail two months' and ten days in excess of the term to which they had been sentenced by the High Court. They have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject; and we are confident that His Honour will make a sifting enquiry into the complaint. Surely these men should not have been kept in jail a day longer than the term to which they had been sentenced.

(d)—Education.

EAST,
11th May 1901.

The President of the Bengal
Provincial Conference on High
Education.

1522. The *East* regards the remarks of the President of the late Provincial Conference on High Education as far from thoughtful and sober.

REIS AND RAIYAT,
11th May 1901.

1523. Referring to the reception accorded to Mr. Tata's scheme for an

An Indian University of Re-
search.

Indian University of Research, *Reis and Rayyet* thinks that "in one respect it was unwise for Mr. Tata to seek Government help. He could have started an institute of research on his own responsibility, taking a few branches of technical education." As regards employment, of which Professor Ramsay finds no prospect for students of the proposed institute, the newspaper indicates some industries where a demand for such labour does exist, namely, the Kolar gold-fields, the Benares and Cawnpore vitriol, soap and glass manufactories, leather tanning, sugar, silk, coal, tea, &c.

1524. Defending against the attacks of the *Express* of Lucknow, the views on vernacular education propounded in his Presidential address at the Bengal Provincial Conference, the Editor of *Indian Nation* furnishes the following explanation:—

EXPRESS,
13th May 1901.

Vernacular education. Nowhere is it stated in the address that Government has been encouraging vernacular education at the expense of high education. On the contrary, the charge made against the Government in regard to vernacular education is that it has lowered the standard of that education and reduced its utility as well for purposes of culture as for earning livelihood. A number of sciences has been introduced into an elementary course. The sciences will not be properly taught or learnt; and what could be properly imparted and acquired, namely, a good general education in the vernacular, would be neglected. We want Government not to do less, but to do more for vernacular education than it has done. Its step has been backward. Under the system now abolished, boys had more of vernacular education than they are likely to receive now. It is also true that the policy in regard to high education has been retrograde. Government seems to be anxious to reduce its expenses on high education, and does not seem to be in earnest in introducing men of a high order into the Education Department. That high education, as at present conducted, encourages shallowness, is a complaint which is not only made in the Address, but which we have been making in these columns for eighteen years. The denationalising, destructive, atheistic tendencies of the present system of high education have also nowhere been more systematically or more earnestly dwelt upon than in this humble journal. The cure of these tendencies, however, is not to be found in science or handicraft.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

1525. The *Hindoo Patriot* thinks that steps should be taken for the improvement of the financial condition of the Calcutta Corporation as well as for the repayment of its loans. There should be retrenchments all round and the pruning knife should be applied wherever possible, regardless of any consideration. Even the Legislature ought to be approached with a view to abolishing the payment of fees to Members for attendance at meetings—for the curtailment of the salaries of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Vice-Chairman, as well for the abolition of the second-named post. In the Engineering Department, the Engineer's salary is more than is necessary, and in the opinion of the *Patriot* it might be retrenched.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
8th May 1901.

(h)—*General.*

1526. Under this heading, *Power and Guardian* has a leader on the subject of the dismissal by Mr. Wheeler, District Magistrate of Darbhanga, of Babu Jadubans Sahai, Sub-Registrar, for insubordination and incompetence. The Editor attempts to refute the charges, and appeals to Sir John Woodburn to look into the man's papers and reinstate him.

POWER AND GUARDIAN.
5th May 1901.

The next issue of this paper reports that the dismissed officer has been reinstated.

1527. The *Hindoo Patriot* in a leading article discusses the question of reform of the Bengal Police, and promises to complete the discussion of the subject in a later issue. The suggestions now offered are as follows:—In order to secure able men for appointments in the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, there should be a suitable competitive examination open to all men, irrespective of class or creed and without the necessity of nomination. When a candidate has passed he should be taken on probation for a certain period, and not be confirmed until he passes a departmental examination, which will also be a condition attached to the post. After passing the departmental examination he should be placed under an experienced District Superintendent of Police for a certain period. When the latter testifies to his ability and proficiency, he should then, and not till then, be put in independent charge of some subdivision.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
11th May 1901.

No Assistant Superintendent of Police should be promoted to the rank of District Superintendent until he has completed at least five years' service.

To give this scheme effect, it will be necessary to increase the number of Assistant Superintendents of Police. The cost of this increase can be met by savings made out of the salaries of District Superintendents by a judicious re-grading of the service and a reduction in the number of higher grades.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
11th May 1901.

1528. An article "communicated" to the *Moslem Chronicle* attempts to show that barefaced injustice is being done to the Muhammadans in the Registration Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. Ghose, Inspector-General of Registration. In a circular of 1892 both the Government and the Inspector-General of Registration prescribed an examination for the admission of Rural Sub-Registrars, and a knowledge of Urdu was made a *sine qua non* for every candidate for employment in the Registration Department. The present Inspector-General has, however, abolished the system of examination, presumably because the number of Hindus who know Urdu is infinitesimal compared with the number of Muhammadans who know Bengalee, and in an examination which included Urdu, Muhammadan candidates would secure more marks than Hindus. "A system prejudicial to the interests of the Hindus can find no favour with the Hindu Inspector-General."

When recently the post of Sub-Registrar fell vacant in the Noakhali district, the names of three candidates were submitted by the District Registrar, two Muhammadans and one Hindu. Of the two Muhammadan candidates, one had been officiating as Sub-Registrar, while the Hindu candidate was still a boy. Yet the Inspector-General appointed the Hindu candidate. It is contended by the Hindu newspapers, whose assistance Mr. Ghose solicited to protect him from the charges made by the *Chronicle*, that if more Hindus had been appointed as Rural Sub-Registrars, it was owing to their possessing superior merit or intellectual qualifications. But among the Muhammadan candidates for the appointment in Noakhali there were two graduates. What considerations could have led the Inspector-General to give preference to the Hindu who had only passed his Entrance examination?

It is also alleged that to secure the comfort of his co-religionists, the Inspector-General of Registration transfers senior Muhammadan officers to unhealthy tracts, and mention is made of the case of the Muhammadan Sub-Registrar of Chagulniya, who, after 24 years of approved service, was one day transferred to one of the most unhealthy stations in the district to make room for a junior Hindu officer. This transfer was also effected without the knowledge of the District Registrar, who is the head of the Registration Department in the district.

The article concludes as follows:—

"The Hindu press raised a howl against the Government and the High Court for suspending Mr. Pennell without calling an explanation from him. Now, will they take up the case of poor Maulvi Tamizuddin and draw the attention of the Government to this arbitrary and despotic conduct of the Inspector-General? If they fail to take up the case of the Maulvi, we shall be obliged to conclude that the professions of love and reciprocity preached in the Hindu press are nothing but hypocrisy to catch the unwary. The Mussalmans know full well that a few more Ghoses in the high Government service, and some more Ghoses in the press, would suffice to wipe out the name of the Muhammadan community from the face of continental India. These are the reasons why the Mussalmans have assiduously kept aloof from the Hindu Congress movement."

INDIAN NATION,
19th May 1901.

1529. The *Indian Nation* has the following:—

Mr. Reilly's suspension. As the Civil List has ignored the reported suspension of Mr. Reilly, it would be worthwhile asking questions in the Bengal Legislative Council with reference to that subject. Was he suspended at all? If so, from what period to what period? And what salary, if any, did he draw during the period he was under suspension?

HINDOO PATRIOT
12th May 1901.

1530. The *Hindoo Patriot* takes up a complaint of the long extensions of service that are being granted to employes of the press attached to the office of the Private

Secretary to the Viceroy, and appeals to the Viceroy to pass strict orders against any departure from the fifty-five years' rule.

1531. The *Bengalee* complains that one of the first acts of Mr. Anderson on his reversion to the Deputy Accountant-Generalship of Bengal, has been to order the clerks attached to the Treasury Department to bring their work up to date by working, if necessary, till 10 P.M. It trusts that the Accountant-General will enquire into this matter and put an end to this unauthorised and unheard of slavery.

Mr. Anderson, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

BENGALUR,
13th May 1901.

1532. The *Hindoo Patriot* can hardly believe what it hears, that an order for the clerks of the Treasury Department to work from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. can have been passed by the Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal.

Ibid.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
13th May 1901.

Such an order cannot be carried out without detriment to the health of the clerks, and it is hoped that the order will be withdrawn or modified.

1533. The *Indian Nation* can hardly believe the report of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that the Government has asked Mr. Cargill to help Mr. Bonham-Carter in the enquiry into the Noakhali Police Administration.

The Noakhali police enquiry and Mr. Cargill.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th May 1901.

"Mr. Cargill's own action or inaction in some points in the Stolen-Note case, was made the subject of some remarks by Mr. Geidt in his judgment. Mr. Cargill is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Reily's, and if he is to assist in the enquiry, as well might Mr. Reily have been associated with Mr. Bonham-Carter."

1534. The *Bengalee* hopes that the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur (no name has been given) will be able to clear himself from the aspersions cast on him by Babu Rash Behary Mondle, a local zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, who, in a representation to the District Magistrate, alleges that, because he did not make over plot of land which the Deputy Magistrate desired for a proposed library building, the latter officer struck out from his judgment in a case which the zamindar had brought to light, certain remarks he had therein made against the conduct of the police.

Alleged misconduct of a Deputy Magistrate.

BENGALUR,
13th May 1901.

1535. The *Hindoo Patriot* prays that the Government of Bengal will withdraw its recent resolution in connection with Public Works Department appointments "as it strikes a death blow to native admission in that department." The *Patriot* is at a loss to know how the necessity has arisen for any change in the existing system.

The Government resolution in connection with Public Works Department appointments.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
13th May 1901.

It asks how any of the men who stood first and were given the guaranteed appointment "lacked in physical strength to cope with their works."

Intellectual qualification now becomes a secondary consideration and physical qualification stands superior to it.

1536. The *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that before His Excellency the Viceroy lays down the reins of his office, he will repeal the Arms Act. It sees no good in entering into any controversy on the subject, but simply appeals to the Government, in whose hands it places the case with the request that it will but consider the loss of life and property which the act annually entails. The article concludes thus:—

The Arms Act.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
14th May 1901.

Lord Ripon signalled his administration by repealing the Vernacular Press Act introduced by Lord Lytton, and it will be the crowning glory of Lord Curzon's administration if His Excellency signalise his administration by abolishing the Arms Act. The political atmosphere is now calm and serene, and its air is not surcharged with seditious smoke and the repealment of the Act can take place without any hindrance."

1537. The *Bengalee* gives prominence to some suggestions it has received from an "esteemed correspondent," with regard to the necessity of appointing a first grade District and Sessions Judge on Rs. 3,000 a month, as fourth or Judicial Secretary to the Local Government, for the purpose of relieving the Chief Secretary of all duties connected with judicial matters. The appointment, promotion and transfers of District and Sessions Judges and Munsifs, the inspection of mufassal courts, the disciplinary and administrative

A fourth or Judicial Secretary to Government.

BENGALUR,
15th May 1901.

work of the Registrars of the High Court, and a portion of the Legal Remembrancer's duties—all this should form the duties of the new office. The office establishment of the Judicial Secretary could be obtained by abolishing the Deputy Legal Remembrancership and curtailing the Legal Remembrancer's office.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th May 1901.

1538. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that while Mr. R. T. Howe, the present Currency Officer, is absent on three months' leave, Mr. U. L. Mazumdar will officiate for him, and that Mrs. Howe, who has been allowed to occupy the premises, will carry on the night work pertaining to the office. The question, says the *Patrika*, naturally arises,—for whose benefit has this innovation been introduced, and whether Mrs. Howe will get any allowance for her night work?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th May 1901.

1539. A correspondent advances certain arguments against the proposed dismemberment of the Bankura district and prays that Government, before taking any decided step in the matter, may be pleased to see whether by the proposed change it will really be possible to bring the entire coal-producing area within one jurisdiction.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th May 1901.

1540. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following order issued by the District Magistrate of Burdwan, and asks whether that officer had the authority to issue it, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor's notice will be drawn to the matter :—

Burdwan Magistracy. Order No. 14 of 1901.

A case has come to my notice in which a ministerial officer of the Collectorate has brought a criminal case under section 504, Indian Penal Code, against the Secretary of the Municipality. If any ministerial officer wishes to bring a criminal case against any other officer of the Collector or Magistrate's office or allied offices, *e.g.*, the Municipality or the Raj Manager, he must first bring the case to my notice.

31-3-1901.

(Sd.) B. FOLEY.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
5th May 1901.

1541. Referring to the refusal of the Resident of Kashmir to allow the Rev. Thos. Evans, the temperance missionary, to visit Kashmir on a lecturing tour, although the Maharaja had no objection, *Power and Guardian* makes the following observations :—

"If the Resident of Kashmir is to decide whether a harmless temperance missionary who has not the least political smell about him and who is on the other hand an Englishman himself, equally interested with the Resident in maintaining British Power in India, is to visit the principality, where is the necessity of keeping a puppet on the throne of the Garden and Paradise of India? It would be more in keeping with truth and honesty to send the Maharaja about his business and tell the world that Kashmir is but a British province. It is such behaviour which rankles in the heart of the Native Prince and makes him bewail his lot. I believe the rulers of India know very well the political expediency of having a buffer as it were between the Government of India and the people. What I wonder at is that knowing this they should act in a way which gives the lie direct to this assumption."

BENGALIEE,
15th May 1901.

1542. The *Bengalee*, learning that the Baroda State employs two "Reporters" to scrutinise the newspapers published in that State, complains that so enlightened a ruler should view the Press with such apparent distrust, especially as there is no other ruler of a Native State in India who can better afford to let the fierce light of public opinion beat upon his actions.

SIMLA NEWS,
15th May 1901.

1543. Under this heading the *Bengalee* reproduces some articles from the *Simla News* to show the sort of life the Chiefs of the Sikh States in the Punjab are condemned to lead under the leading strings of "Purple Politics," who are often hard task-masters. Mention is made of the present Chief of Faridkote who is virtually ruled by the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division. It appears that this

Chief dismissed a servant on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month, but the Commissioner came down upon the Prince, reversed his order, and reinstated the man forthwith. The Chief of Jhind was supposed, on attaining his majority, to have been invested with full powers. But it now appears that a Political Agent has been thrust upon him and he has been reduced to the position of a puppet. The article next refers to the Chieftain of Nabha, who suggested to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab that a Political Agent was necessary to rescue the Patiala State from insolvency. The result is that Nabha itself is now under the iron-rod of a Political Agent. The opinion of the *Simla News* that the policy of the Punjab Government apparently is to "farm out the Cis-Sutlej States to Political Officers" will, says the *Bengalee*, doubtless be shared by many, and the effect which such a policy is sure to produce in the minds of the Sikh Chieftans may also be easily imagined.

1544. The *Bengalee* has two articles on this subject, in which it complains

BENGALÉE,
18th and 19th May
1901.

The Tippera Raj and Jubaraj-
ship.

of the attempt of the present Raja of Tippera to perpetrate a serious violation of the immemorial custom of his ancestors by appointing his son as Jubaraj in supersession of the claims of his half-brother, the Bara Thakur, a young, versatile and remarkably intelligent lad. Sir John Woodburn is appealed to to see that no injustice is done in the case.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1545. The *East* publishes a report from its Tangail correspondent that

EAST,
11th May 1901,

Failure of crops in Tangail,
Mymensingh.

the failure of crops last year and want of rain this year, are telling seriously on the people. The scarcity is fast assuming the aspect of a famine, and reports of starvation and suicides on account of it are being received. Sir Asanulla Bahadur, K.C.I.E., has placed Rs. 10,000 in the hands of his Superintendent of Jamurki to meet the demands of his distressed tenants, and the attention of Government is invited to the condition of things prevailing in the subdivision.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1546. *Power and Guardian*, referring to the conversion to Christianity of

POWER AND GUAR-
DIAN,
5th May 1901.

Hindu education and Christian
missions.

a Hindu student of the Oxford Mission Boarding House, and to the report that the missionaries aided the boy in denying his mother an interview,

exclaims as follows:—

"If this be Christian obedience and duty to parent and love of humanity, I cannot but * * wish such qualities to be sunk deep in the bed of mother Ganges. It is not such lessons which will elevate the Hindu character. Better to remain sunk in ignorance and superstition than to come under the searching glare of such education and civilization * * * Already Christian missions have lost their pristine glory, and objectionable methods like these will only help to encompass their ruin. May that day be hastened in the interests of true piety and purity!"

1547. The Bankipore correspondent of the *Behar News* writes as follows:—

BEHAR NEWS,
8th May 1901.

The *Muhurram* in Bankipore.

The *Muhurram* in Patna this year was anything but peaceful. The incident that took place on the last night was greatly humiliating. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in trying to hasten up the *Chowhatta Akhara* to the *Karbala*, is said to have been pelted and stoned by the mob. But matters, however, were set aright by the intervention of the District Superintendent. Several persons have been arrested on charges of committing breach of public peace and having taken part in the raid. It is reported that a few fell down dead on the ground in the affray and that many have been wounded. The disturbance was at any rate of a serious nature. I shall write to you on this subject more fully as soon as the trial commences.

1548. The *Indian Mirror* reports that Mr. Pennell has gone to Delhi,

INDIAN MIRROR
10th May 1901.

Mr. Pennell.

where he will stay at Bellevue Castle.

EAST,
11th May 1901.

1549. The *East* does not quite see the wisdom of some of the leading

Mr. Pennell's letter to the
Noakhali Government pleader.

Calcutta contemporaries publishing Mr. Pennell's letter to the Noakhali Government pleader, in connection with the re-trial of Sadakali, nor does it

know if its appearance in print will serve the purpose for which the letter has been written. On the contrary, it is sure to frustrate it. It was at any rate unwise and unjust, if not illegal, to publish the letter.

EAST,
11th May 1901.

1550. The *East*, writing on the subject of simultaneous Indian Civil Service

Simultaneous Indian Civil Ser-
vice Examinations.

Examinations in England and Australia, is not in favour of the privilege, holding that "a young man's education is not complete unless he goes to

the fountain head of learning." What is feasible, however, is that simultaneous examinations may be held not only in Australia, but in every British colony as well as India, provided these examinations are only preliminary; the final examination to be held in England. There may also be an inferior service like the old Statutory Civil Service, for which men may be recruited from among those who pass the simultaneous examinations, but who do not wish to go to England for the final examination.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
11th May 1901.

1551. A correspondent writes to the *Moslem Chronicle*:—One Ismail

Another cow-killing case and
zuloom by a Hindu zamindar.

Shaikh of the village Banteer, thana Rayana, district Burdwan, killed a cow to feed his guests on the occasion of the marriage of his niece. The resident

zamindars of the village, Lakkhi and Punchoo Dutta (two brothers), Aguries by caste, being informed of the matter, it is said proclaimed by beat of drum throughout the village that any man found killing cow in the village would be severely dealt with, and every means would be adopted to turn him out of the village. After this, one Akkel Gaen had to kill a cow on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter on Friday, the 19th of April last. Enraged at this, which they considered to be a direct violation of their mandate, one of the two brother-zamindars, Punchoo Dutta, at the head of some 50 *lathials*, forcibly entered the houses of Akkel Gaen and Ismail, belaboured them with *lathies* and perpetrated all sorts of outrages on their females and children. Not satisfied with this, Punchoo, with the intention of desecrating or demolishing the village mosque, tried to destroy the thatch of the mosque and pulled down a portion of it. The matter has been reported to the police and a Hindu police Sub-Inspector has commenced investigation. If proper measures be not taken to prevent a repetition of such atrocious deeds, the result will be fraught with danger. We are informed that the father of these two zamindars was once bound down to keep the public peace and the eldest brother, Lakkhi Dutta, had given recognizance on a previous occasion. The father-in-law of Punchoo Dutta is, we hear, a Government pleader at Burdwan. We hope that the authorities before whom the case is pending will do justice to the case.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
11th May 1901.

1552. The *Moslem Chronicle* publishes the following letter which a Muhammadan addressed to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, but which that journal suppressed:—

Mr. Justice Amir Ali.

Sir,—I am really sorry to see certain reflections you have made on Mr. Justice Syed Ameer Ali in your issue of the 22nd March. You think of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali as more alien than an European Judge. Of course our best thanks are due to you for your giving out plainly what an average Hindu of your cult thinks of a Mussulman. You have indeed given us a bit of your mind which must need image forth what brazen faced hypocrites your Congress people are when you call the Mussalmans your dear fellow-countrymen, nay beloved brethren for your Congress only. Yes, you would prefer an European Judge to Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, not that he is good or bad Judge, but that he is a Mussulman, if not one of your so-called dear fellow-countrymen. If you can object to a single Mussulman sitting in judgment over you, what stronger grounds the Mussulmans have to protest against the setting up of a Hindu Raj, of a Ghose Magistrate, Bose Judge and Dass Commissioner and so on, who belong to a race which was held in subjection by the Mussulmans for over five centuries and who extolled the Mussulman rule in their national cry "the Emperor of Delhi is perhaps the Lord of Universe." In certain class of cases you seem to object to Mr. Justice Ameer Ali sitting in judgment over the

Hindus. Is it because a notorious *Thakurani*, deserted by her husband, takes shelter at a Mussulman's house? Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and his brother Judge could not find their way of making the accused a victim of the Hindu conspiracy, or is it because that a millionaire, Purna Chandra Dass, most outrageously commits rape upon an innocent girl and, in spite of all his attempts that men and money can command to escape punishment, is found guilty by his *jat bhais*, and that Mr. Ameer Ali and brother-Judge thought it only meet that the term of his imprisonment must be enhanced. Well, let it be what it might if you object to Justice Ameer Ali sitting in judgment upon the Hindus in certain class of criminal cases only, why should not Mussalmans protest against a Ghose-Kazi sitting in judgment over the Mussalmans in matters involving serious questions of the Muhammadan law and religion. How could you forget the old saying, "do as you like being done by." By your antipathy, by your foolishness and by your unceasing calumniations towards the Mussalmans, your former masters, you not only serve to widen the gulf of difference between the Hindus and Mussalmans, but prove to your present rulers to what extent you Hindus are capable of being ungrateful to those who treat you kindly and rule you justly and how far fit you are to be invested with administrative powers.

I entreat, Sir, that you will at least, for the sake of fair play, publish this letter in an early issue of your paper.

Yours faithfully,

NOWSHERE ALI KHAN.

1553. Referring to the *Pioneer's* remark that Mr. Pennell has become popular with the Indians by abusing Lord Curzon and Sir John Woodburn, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the popularity in question being a stern reality, the *Pioneer*, in seeking to account for it, has only indirectly abused Lord Curzon and the Lieutenant-Governor even more vehemently than Mr. Pennell has done.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th May 1901.

It next proceeds to quote Mr. Pennell himself and a writer in the *Pioneer*, to show that Mr. Pennell's object in resorting to vilification was to advance the cause he had undertaken, viz., to show that the administration was rotten to the core, and that life and property are not safe under the Bengal Government owing to the machinations of the police. That he was right the people of Noakhali and Mr. Geidt have given no uncertain answer. Thus, the popularity of Mr. Pennell has been explained.

1554. In another article on the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* attempts to justify Mr. Pennell's refusal to grant bail to Mr. Reily. "His idea was that if he continued refusing the bail, Sir John Woodburn would so far forget himself as to issue a peremptory order upon him by telegram to do it. His calculations in this respect almost succeeded, for the telegram was sent, though very much to his disgust, not by the party, who, he intended, should do it."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th May 1901.

1555. Referring to the report in the *Bengalee* that the Magistrate of Midnapore issued orders to his subordinate not to attend the Conference, the *Indian Nation* observes that, apart from the illegality of such an order, "if any persons were restrained from attending the meetings they were deprived of intellectual and social pleasures of a high order." As regards the collection of information relating to the donors who contributed towards the expenses of the Conference, the resolutions that were passed, the appeals that were issued, the names of the volunteers that were enlisted, the *Nation* holds that "it may do good to official souls. Let it be tabulated, registered, scrutinized, indexed, treasured up in official archives, and sent down to succeeding generations of civilians If the pastime, however, is meant to be a menace to those who in any way aided the movement, it would deserve the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. No law has yet taken away the liberty of holding meetings."

INDIAN NATION,
18th May 1901.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th May 1901.

1556. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers it is quite evident from the mere fact that 1,600 military had to be sent to the spot, that the recent plague riot in Sealkote was a most serious affair.

"And why," it asks, "should the people of this Tehsil, who are so gentle and peace-loving, all on a sudden take the law into their own hands and defy the authority of Government?"

"The opinion is universal amongst all classes of natives that these disturbances have been caused by the appointment of native doctors who do not seem to have had sufficient tact in the carrying out of their duties."

It then quotes from the *Tribune*, to show that the discontent was aggravated by the womenkind being examined by male doctors.

"With a little tact," says the *Patrika*, "this riot might have been avoided. But things are carried on in such a cold and heartless manner in this unfortunate country that it is a wonder that more riots do not take place among the illiterate classes."

POWER AND GUAR-
DIAN,
12th May 1901.

1557. On this subject, *Power and Guardian* remarks that if the plague authorities sow the wind they must be prepared to reap the whirlwind and not blame the people

Ibid.

for their rowdy character. It appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor to direct his subordinates to be more discreet, tactful and considerate.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th May 1901.

1558. The correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* supplies details of five cases which are alleged to have occurred in different parts of the Noakhali district in which females have been outraged. All of them are under trial.

Outrages on females in Noakhali.

BENGALEE,
15th May 1901.

1559. The *Bengalee* reports that an influential meeting of the Khetri community was held in Calcutta to protest against their inclusion, for Census purposes, in the class of *Vaishyas*. They claim to belong to the same rank as Rajputs.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
16th May 1901.

1560. On this subject the *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that it would be better if instead of flitting their energies in this way the Khetri community sent a chosen deputation to the Census Commissioner and held a personal conference with him on the subject. That would facilitate the matter and impress more deeply on Mr. Risley the feeling which this distinction has created in their mind. It is quite sure Mr. Risley will readily comply with the wishes of the Khetri community and place its members in their just and proper rank.

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th May 1901.

1561. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* describes the first Bengal Provincial Conference which was held at Jhinkergachha, in Jessore, in 1885, as the first and last of its kind. Five months before it was actually held, hundreds of meetings took place in different villages in various parts of Jessore by which means the villagers at last came to realize that they had a country which was going to be ruined by their apathy. They felt that they had a duty to perform to the general public, besides that of serving themselves. Thus, when the day arrived for the assemblage, every one who could attend, attended.

Since Jhinkergachha, some imitation conferences have been held, but they were properly no Provincial Conferences at all, for provincial leaders do not attend unless forced to do so, and the masses are kept as much aloof from the proceedings as possible, while nothing like the same enthusiasm has ever been witnessed again. Delegates now meet with minds utterly blank, discuss subjects placed before them in a listless manner, arrive at some conclusions, indulge in some cheering and hip, hip, hurrahing, and when the proceedings conclude they depart in the same vacant state of mind as they came, some of them probably vowing never to attend another Provincial Conference again.

The complete success of the late Midnapore Conference, however, was assured, because the organizers followed in the wake of the promoters of the Jhinkergachha Conference, and by adopting the suggestions of appointing a paid agent secured the salvation of future Conferences. The duties of this functionary were enumerated at the Conference. To those are added the following:—

"But above all, the agent must act in concert with the local officials. Let him make friends with the District Magistrate and the District Police

Superintendent, for, through their help, he will be able to do immense good to the people. If a constable oppresses a villager, and the villager brings the matter to the notice of the agent, the latter may see the Police Sub-Inspector of the nearest thana, and, in a friendly spirit, appeal to him for protection; and the Police officer, we think, will be too glad to oblige him. Every District Officer, unless he is perverse, has the welfare of his district at heart. It is, therefore, almost certain that he will encourage and not frustrate the efforts of the Conference agent to promote the happiness of the people whose *ma bap* he is. Indeed, the agent may avoid matters in which he is likely to come into collision with the local authorities. The other important work of the Midnapore agent is to prepare the ground in Cuttack where the next Conference will be held about this time. Let us repeat that by inaugurating this new departure in the annals of Provincial Conferences, the leaders of the Midnapore district have richly earned the sincere thanks of their countrymen."

1562. Referring to a case in which a Hindu convert to Christianity was taken back into the fold by performing the *prayaschitta* according to the Hindu rites, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "This is a move in the right direction, and if universally followed, it may bring back into Hindu society many of our distinguished countrymen who are now practically lost to the nation."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th May 1901.

1563. The *Indian Mirror* remarks on the same subject that the "Arya Samaj are to be thanked for the return of the lost sheep to the fold. But the case is not unique. We have heard of similar cases in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency."

INDIAN MIRROR,
16th May 1901.

1564. In a leader on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that it is not drink but litigation that is eating into the vitals of the nation, and that until the advent of the British in India the people knew not what litigation was; their *panchayat* system by which they not only got better justice, but got it without the expenditure of a single rupee, having been considered adequate for their requirements. The situation has been described in the form of a dialogue between the Government and India, one of the questions put and answered being as follows:—

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th May 1901.

The Government:—How have we made the administration of justice uncertain?

India:—By intricate laws, by the importation of aliens as Judges, and by the facility given for successful perjury and forgery.

Coming to the question of the remedy for this state of things, the dialogue concludes by pointing to the conference of pleaders and others held a short time ago by the District Judge of Nassick, to determine the means of lessening the sufferings of the litigants and their witnesses who seek the Civil Courts. Let every Judge and every District Magistrate in India do the same, and the result is bound to be beneficial to the people.

1565. The following paragraph is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th May 1901.

Mr. Pennell at Bombay. "A correspondent wires to a contemporary:—Mr. A. P. Pennell, the late Sessions Judge of Noakhali, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday on his way to England, where he intends to lay his case before Parliament. A newspaper representative sought an interview with him. Mr. Pennell was not disposed to be over-communicative.

So far as the press of India was concerned he had nothing to complain of, and said they had fairly placed before the public such materials bearing on his case as could then be obtained. One matter, however, which he thought did not do him justice was the publication of his letter of instructions to the Government prosecutor of Noakhali suggesting to that official a course of examination of certain witnesses. That letter appears to have reached the press in a garbled state. Mr. Pennell since his arrival in Bombay has been warned that his departure from India is opposed to the rules of the Service, and his notice has been drawn to Article 8 of his Covenant as a civilian that he cannot leave India without obtaining permission. Mr. Pennell has booked his

passage to Europe and will proceed by the Rubattina Steam Navigation Company's steamer *D. Balduino*."

INDIAN MIRROR,
16th May 1901.

1566. The *Indian Mirror* reports that if not previously reinstated, Mr. Pennell will return in the cold weather and join the staff of the *Morning Post*, Delhi, as Editor-in-Chief.

Mr. Pennell at Bombay.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th May 1901.

1567. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* learns from Bombay that the Bengal Government sent an urgent telegram to Mr. Pennell asking him not to leave India. The Government

Ibid.

of Bombay was also wired to stop his going. It also understands that the papers of the Pennell case, with a long explanation, were forwarded to the Supreme Government by the Government of Bengal almost immediately after the departure of Sir John Woodburn for Darjeeling. The chief brunt of preparing this document, it is said, fell upon the Officiating Chief Secretary, Mr. Buckland. A rumour was prevalent to the effect that the Secretary of State for India had urgently called for these papers and that this caused some stir among the authorities here, but the *Patrika* cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumour. What, however, it is absolutely certain of is that a communication relating to the case of Mr. Pennell has been sent up by the Bengal Government and is perhaps now on its way to England.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th May 1901.

1568. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Courtney that the National Congress is a "self-constituted" organization, the *Amrita*

Self-constituted Government.

Bazar Patrika observes that while "there is some ground at least for believing that the National Congress is founded upon popular vote, there is nothing to show that our Government is anything but a self-constituted body. For the members of the British Government, which came quietly into the country and began to rule it in their own way, without once asking the people any question whatsoever, to complain that the National Congress is a self-constituted organization, is funny in the extreme. In India everything connected with the Government is self-constituted. We have an Agent in England, the Secretary of State. He takes possession of the India Office and tells us that he has appointed himself our Agent. The Viceroy comes to India, tells the people that he is Lord Curzon, and he has come to rule us. And, as a matter of fact, we see that he is not joking. The Magistrate of the district arrives, announces himself and is forthwith seen engaged in sending people to jail. So, you see, it is the usual order of things in India. Why should then the National Congress, the only thing which is not self-constituted, be ridiculed for being what it is not? Self-constitution is so prevalent in India that here the servants increase their own pay at the cost of their employers."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th May 1901.

1569. Under this heading the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* produces a somewhat pointless article containing some characteristically anti-European passages.

Heat as it affects the European.

It begins by saying "one theory regarding the heat of India is that it is due to the machinations of the Bengalee Babus and their seditious press." Another theory is that "it was the English who made the country hot, not only for themselves, but for all in it."

Yet another theory is that the heat is a gift of Providence to protect India against aggressive nations. Other of the natural defences of India are mosquitoes, venomous snakes, cholera, small-pox, and the Bengalees, who must be regarded as "one of the most potent defences of the country."

But the English overcame all these defences. They had to protect themselves against the Bengalees by various devices. "One was to hold examinations in London and expel them from Cooper's Hill College. Another was to enact sedition laws."

The heat is now the only difficulty that stares the English in the face. They provided themselves with punkhas, and when the coolies slept they sought to keep them awake by various means, and it is on record that the coolies "were killed now and then without any result."

The higher officials fly to the hills. If the District Magistrates wish to adopt this course, they can make over charge of their districts to Osman Alis, as Mr. Pennell has proved beyond doubt that many districts are ruled by Police Sub-Inspectors.

The best course for many Europeans lies in leaving this country at once. Those who have the privilege of occupying the hills need not go. "Let those who have to spend their days in the plains go home, and the natives of the soil will be able to do their work."

1570. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* repeats a story published in a Chittagong paper, of a native creditor who was shot by a European named Dignam. Dignam was sentenced

Native shot by a European.

to a fine of Rs 20. The *Patrika* remarks:—

"Would anybody wonder, after this, if shooting cases are getting so frequent?"

1571. The *Bengalee* thinks that as England by factory legislation and other means has secured the comforts of life to the operatives of that country, we in India shall have to devise some such practical means for realising this end. In this connection a great deal could be done by the landed aristocracy towards improving the condition of their raiyats and raising their standard of living.

The present economic situation in India.

The article then proceeds to the discussion of the revival and development of local industries, holding up as a pattern in this respect the work done by the Hon'ble Madhu Sudan Das, and points out that by such unaided efforts, much can be done towards the solution of the present economic problem of the country.

1572. The *Bengalee* examines the question of the adequacy of the food-crop outturn for the population of India, and finds that on a full harvest of a normal season, after

Famine and Free Trade.

making the necessary reduction on account of seed, cattle food, wastage and export, about 35 million tons of clean product are available for consumption by 212 millions of people, which gives an average of one pound per day per month. If the exports were prohibited this daily ration would be increased by about a quarter of a pound. Full crops being, however, a rarity in these days, it is the insufficiency of food-supply that has contributed to the steady rise in prices all round in recent years, notwithstanding that railways have undoubtedly equalised prices throughout the country. Equalisation in prices practically means the raising of low prices to a higher level and the consequent suffering of a vast majority of the population.

The writer next proceeds to a consideration of the effects of free trade principles on the economic condition of India, and wishes that the question could be viewed by the Government of India without a "longing, lingering look upon Manchester interests. . . The policy of the Government is certainly dominated by considerations of English trade and commerce, and when they conflict with the interests of India, the superior interests of England claim prior attention. If, concludes the writer, we were a self-governing country, we would soon destroy the fetish of Free Trade, and, following the example of other communities, whose superior care is to foster their infant industries, we would eagerly embrace the principles of protection as necessary to our industrial evolution."

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 25th May 1901.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to Insp.-General of Police, L. P.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th May 1901.

BENGALUR,
19th May 1901.

BENGALUR,
19th May 1901.

